Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1800. [No. 5.

The subscribers have this day commenced the publication of the

Alexandria Advertiser

AND

Commercial Intelligencer,

ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

I. *It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.*

II. *It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

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In offering those proposals to their friends and the public, the Editors feel a disposition to tread the beaten tract of Editorial explanation; and to inform their readers, that their principles will be correct and strictly Federal—making the preservation of the Union, an attachment to the government, obedience to the laws, and an indifference to all national interest but those of their own country, the leading objects of their political career.—Truth and public utility will ever be their aim, and against party rage and calumny both of public and private character, their press will be ever closed.

The present epocha is an important one, and the situation of the world, of this nation in particular, such as to arrest the attention of every citizen. On the interesting scenes now acting or to be acted in the political drama, it shall be the undivided study of the Editors to give the most *early* and *correct* information, rendering the ADVERTISER a source that can be depended on, and worthy of being sought for. To accomplish this object they have a gentleman of talents engaged to attend at the Capitol, who will furnish them daily with an original sketch of Congressional proceedings.

To the merchant and shipper the greatest efforts will be made to render their paper interesting; and this end will be greatly promoted by one of the proprietors residing in a neighbouring sea-port where foreign vessels are daily arriving, whose information will frequently arrive by a more speedy conveyance than the ordinary arrival of the mail.

Revering the eminent virtues, and admiring the wise administration of the immortal Patriot of Mount-Vernon, a likeness of that illustrious chief is affixed to the head of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER. To the departed neighbour of a city, which almost views the nodding willows of his late peaceful abode, this tribute is the least they could bestow.

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

Alexandria, December 8, 1800.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Respectfully report to Congress as follows.

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board, subsequent to their report of the 11th of December, 1799, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to this Board, dated the twenty-seventh of November, 1800; and in the proceedings of the officers of the Treasury, therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted and prayed to be received as part of this report.

JOHN E. HOWARD,
President of the Senate, pro. tempore.

November 24th, 1800.

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The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

That no purchases of the Debt of the United States have been made since the date of the last report to Congress of the 11th day of December, 1799; and that the sums of the Capitol Stock heretofore purchased and transferred, prior to the present year, in trust for the United States, the interest whereon is appropriated by law towards the reduction of the public debt amount to four millions, seven hundred and for thousand, two hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty cents, as will more particularly appear from documents hereto annexed, marked A.

That the following sums have been applied towards the discharge of the principal debt of the United States since the date of the last report to Congress of the 11th of December, 1799.

1st. To the 5th instalment of the six per cent stock, bearing a present interest, which pursuant to the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt" passed on the 3d day of March, 1795, and the act in addition thereto passed on the 28th day of April 1796, became payable on the first day January, 1800, the sum of	716,894 36
2d. To the payment of the eighth instalment of the subscription loan for Bank Stock, due on the last day of Dec. 1799,	200,000
3d. To the payment of the third instalment of a loan of one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year, pursuant to a contract dated first of June, 1787, estimated at forty cents per Guilder,	80,000
4th. To the payment of the second instalment of a loan one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year, pursuant to a contract dated the 13th of March, 1788, estimated at forty cents per Guilder,	80,000
5th. To the payment of the first instalment of a loan of three millions of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year pursuant to a contract dated first of January, 1790, estimated at forty cents per Guilder,	240,000
Amounting in the whole to Dolls.	1,316894 36

The payments before enumerated have been made out of the following funds:

1st. The interest fund, or the sums which have accrued upon the stock purchased and transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund, in trust for the United States, as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed, marked B.	522,323 11
2d. The fund arising from the payment of debts which originated prior to the present Constitution of the United States as particularly stated in the document marked C.	2,943 39
3d. The fund arising from dividends on the capital stock belonging to the U. States, in the bank of the United States, from the first of July, 1798, to 30th of June, 1799, after deducting the interest on the subscription loan for the same period, as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed, marked D.	29,040
4th. The proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchaudize imported; on the tonage of ships or vessels, and on spirits distilled within the United States, and still appropriated by the 8th section of the act of March 3d, 1795, intituled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," being for the period and in the reference to the objects mentioned in this report,	762,587 85
Dolls.	1,316,894 36

Making in the whole an equal amount to the reimbursements before mentioned.

There remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as agent of the Board of Commissioners, on the twenty-fifth day of the present month, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand and eighty seven dollars and four cents, which with the growing produce of other appropriated funds, will be sufficient for the reimbursement, at the close of the present year, of the sixth instalment of the six per cent. stock, bearing a present interest, and the ninth instalment of the subscription loan for stock of the bank of the United States; which reimbursements are required to be made by the 11th section of the act of congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1795, herein before mentioned.

All which is most respectfully submitted by

OLIVER WOLCOT.

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Document A. is an enumeration of the different descriptions of stock redeemed, viz. 1,841,607 dols. 9 cents of 6 per cent.—614,835 dols. 47 cents of 3 per cent.—966,376 dols. 4 cents deferred—1,280,00 of 5 per cent.—1,400 dols. of 5 1-2 per cent.

It also contains a specification of the various sources of revenue, which make up the total sum redeemed. *Document* B. C. and D. are not given, as the contents of each are exhibited in the preceding report with sufficient detail to satisfy the mind of the reader.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold to the highest bidder for Cash only, as it is to satisfy debts, on the premises,

The new finished corner HOUSE and LOT on Prince and Alfred streets, 30 feet front on Prince and 50 feet on Alfred streets, subject to an annual ground rent of £. 10: 10.

Also, at the same time,

A small Tract of LAND,

containing 7 acres in fee, being one mile and an half from the town of Alexandria, on the turnpike road leading to Leesburg, and extending to the Colchester Road.—This land was surveyed in November last, and laid off into four parts to suit the purchasers; a plat whereof may be seen at Mr. P. G. Marsteller's previous to the sale. SARAH REDMOND, *Exec'x of the estate of Thos. Redmond, dec'd.*

Dec. 10. eo3t

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Capt. Van Antwerp has put in our hands a Halifax paper of the 27th ult. which contains the foreign news publiſhed in this day's Gazette—it is to the 19th, and was received there by the ſhip Echo, captain Kendal, in 37 days from Portſmouth. The moſt intereſting events ſays the Editor, are

A confirmation of Ulm, Philipſburg, and Ingolſtadt, being delivered up to the French, the conſequent extention of the armiſtice for 40 days—the preparation for a Congreſs, which was immediately to aſſemble at Luneville, to adjuſt a plan of general pacification. The change of miniſtry at Vienna, by the appointment, of count Lehrbach to ſucceed baron Thugut, and the appointment on the part of the emperor, of count Cobenzel, to be the Auſtrian negociator at the Congreſs at Luneville. The papers alſo contain the reſcript of the emperor, calling to his Hungarian ſubjects to be prepared to riſe en maſſe, ſhould not peace reſult from the negociation. The French garriſon of Malta, conſiſting of 6000 men, had arrived at Marſeilles. All the Britiſh forces which could be ſpared, after leaving the neceſſary garriſon at Malta, had ſailed under Sir R. Abercrombie for Egypt. The Ruſſian troops had once more diſappeared, and were on their return to Ruſſia. Formidable preparations were making in Spain for the attack of Portugal. A large French army was again aſſembled on the coaſt, to excite if poſſible an alarm in England; but the vigilance of our fleets and army was ſuch as to remove all apprehenſions from their parading gaſconade. In the naval line, nothing material has taken place, except the capture of two Spaniſh Frigates and two corvettes. The high price of proviſions had made an early meeting of parliament neceſſary; and his Majeſty's proclamation had been iſſued for their aſſembling the 11th November.

From all theſe events our readers will be furniſhed with new ſubjects for conjecture; but whether peace, or a continuance of the war, will be the reſult, ſeem at preſent to defy all human penetration.

[*By the ſhip Echo, arrived at Halifax.*]

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

PARIS, October 5.

In the beginning of laſt month a flag of truce arrived from Mahon, at Barcelona. It brought about 150 priſoners, Spaniſh, Ligurian and French reſcued by the Engliſh from Turkiſh ſlavery. The cruelties they had experienced would freeze the ſoul. Among them was young Thevenard, ſon of Thevenard of Toulon. He had loſt a brother at the battle of Aboukir; and he himſelf had languiſhed in chains among the Turks till Sir Sidney Smith was appriſed of the circumſtance. By means of letters and applications of every kind Sir Sidney procured his releaſe. But this generous enemy did not ſtop there. He furniſhed Thevenard with money, clothes, &c. and recommendations to his brother at Conſtantinople, and for all the Engliſh naval officers. Sir Sidney carried his generoſity ſo far as to equip an aviſo to go and find him at Rhodes.

The following is a copy of one of the letters.—Thevenard has, out of gratitude, preſerved them all. They teſtify the pleaſure which Sir Sidney enjoyed in reſtoring a ſon to his aged father, and in acknowledging the efforts, tho' fruitleſs, made by the brother of Thevenard to alleviate his captivity at Havre, previous to his removal to the temple.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, to captain Gabriel Thevenard. On board the Tyger, June 15th, 1800.

M. Thevenard is requeſted to come and dine with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the Tyger, this day at three. Sir Sidney Smith takes the liberty to ſend ſome clothes, which he ſuppoſes a perſon eſcaping from priſon may require. Theſe however, are not of the beſt; but excepting Engliſh naval uniforms, they are the only ones he has on board the Tyger, and they are the ſame Sir Sidney wore from the temple till his reaching the ſea.—They will have done good ſervice if they anſwer the ſame purpoſe a ſecond time, in again reſtoring a ſon to his aged father dying of grief.

Letters from Nancy, dated October 3, ſay, "Yeſterday evening, at 11 o'clock, General Clarke, with his ſuite, arrived here. He alighted at the Temple of Peace where, it is ſuppoſed, he will hold his reſidence during the Congreſs. This morning the General of the 4th military diviſion, with the whole of the ſtaff, viſited him to confer relative to the preliminary operations of the Congreſs. Every preparation is making for the completion and decoration of the places deſtined for the reſidence of the Plenipotentiaries; the roads are covered with articles of conſumption, which are forwarding to Luneville."

Gen. Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinary at Luneville, and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived there. After having conferred with the ſub-prefect, and the Mayor, he viſited in perſon all the houſes of the beſt appearance; he ſpared no pains to procure for the members of the Congreſs lodgings and accommodations ſuitable to their dignity.

Accounts from Marſeilles ſtate, that the garriſon of Malta arrived there on the 30th September, to the number of 6000 men. They are there undergoing quarantine. Gen. Vaubois has informed us, that the unfortunate Dulomieu is freed from his fetters, and that he is in a chamber where he can walk, read and write. Gen. Graham intereſted himſelf much in his favour, and to that General we are indebted, for the preſervation, at Malta, of the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory belonging to that illuſtrious perſon. It is now packing up in order to be ſent off for Paris.

We are informed from Cadiz, that an Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of about 180 tranſports, eſcorted by 16 ſhips of the line, appeared before that city, and made the neceſſary preparations for effecting a diſembarkation. We can hardly allow ourſelves, however, to believe, that the Engliſh will attempt a *coup de main* againſt a place, the ſituation of which is painted in the following words by a letter from Barcelona:

"As the malady becomes more alarming at Cadiz, it has been thought proper to fumigate all the letters which arrive from thence. We are informed, by the laſt courier, that during the laſt four days 732 perſons died, and that of 110,000 inhabitants, who were in that beautiful, but unfortunate city, 85,000 have quitted it. The immenſe population of the ſuburbs conſiſts only of unhappy wretches, whoſe dirtineſs and poverty add ſtill to the horror of the diſeaſe, and muſt encreaſe its ravages." There was at Cadiz only one Spaniſh regiment which was much reduced by ſickneſs; the ſole defence therefore of this city againſt the Engliſh, is the contagion, which, doubtleſs, they will not venture to brave.

STRASBURGH, October 4.

Letters from Augſburg of the 27th, ſay that the two armies are entering into their reſpective quarters. The want of forage has compelled a great part of the French cavalry to retreat towards the Neckar. The advices from Hungary and Gallacia, ſay, that the Ruſſian troops, which have been for ſome time aſſembled on the confines of the latter country, have received orders to return into the interior of Ruſſia.

The Auſtrian garriſons of Ulm and Phillipſburg are now paſſing through Suabia in order to join the Imperial army. Both have ſuffered ſeverely through diſeaſe. The Imperial army is retreating from Bavaria to the cantonments in Auſtria and in the environs of Salzburg.

The Arch-Duke Charles is ſeriouſly indiſpoſed, and it is even ſaid his life is in danger.

LONDON, October. 19.

Letters from Berlin ſtate, that the Marquis de Luchefini is ſoon to have a place in the Cabinet. It is certain that the King treats him with diſtinction. Although he does not enjoy the ſame favour as during the late reign; he poſſeſſes great influence, through the means of M. Lombard, Secretary of Foreign Affairs and M. de Kochvitz, the King's Adjutant, who are both in great favor. M. de Luchefini inſiſts that Pruſſia ought to take an active part in the general concerns of Europe. He is not friendly to Auſtria, and he deteſts Thugut.

In the whole contents of the Paris papers that arrived on Wedneſday evening, we find but one thing of importance, the double change which has taken place in the Aminiſtrations of Vienna and of Paris. From this, though no poſitive conſequences can be deduced, we may, at leaſt, draw ſome probable inferences. The appointment of count Lehrbach, a man whom a paper of yeſterday unjuſtly calls weak, in the room of Baron Thugut, appears to indicate that the political ſyſtem of the latter is not abandoned, while the nomination of count Cobentzel, as a negociator at Luneville, has a contrary aſpect. It is not impoſſible to reconcile this apparent oppoſition. We may ſuppoſe that the former has been done with an intention of producing ſatisfaction at Vienna, and the latter with a view to the ſame object at Paris. It is poſſible that the party which has placed count Lehrbach in Adminiſtration, may not have been diſpleaſed that a perſon foreign to them ſhould have been entruſted with the negociations for peace. Count Cobentzel will naturally be a mere inſtrument; he cannot do any thing but what is previouſly decided at Vienna, or what muſt be ratified there. His commiſſion may not operate ſo much in favour of peace as ſome perſons imagine. The ſending of a Pruſſian miniſter, M. Dohn, deſerves to be remarked, and will have a particular influence on the iſſue of the congreſs. It will be time to turn our attention to it when the fact ſhall be better authenticated.

The chief Conſul appears deſirous of rivaling another foreign government, in its mutability in the choice of miniſters and generals. The imitation of the policy of the directory, ought not to be paſſed over without obſervation: it ſhews very little conſiſtency in the ideas of Buonaparte, or what is more probable, very little confidence in men who having been formerly his equals, are now reduced to be merely his tools.

SALEM, December 1.

Particulars of the loſs of the ſhip Mount Vernon, JONATHAN NEAL, *Maſter.*

Sailed from Salem September 17. Nothing remarkable happened until the morning of the 17th of Oct. when at half paſt 4 in the morning the breakers were diſcovered under the bows, and in a moment the ſhip was on them. We found them to be the Reef of the Iſland of Little Davis, about 30 leagues to the N. & W. of Laguira. Immediately after ſtriking, we got an anchor out aſtern, in order to heave her off, but all attemps were fruitleſs, as her ſheathing began to come off immediately after ſhe ſtruck, and filled completely in 3hours. After deſpairing of ſaving the ſhip, all hands commenced getting out proviſions, &c. and after procuring a ſufficient quantity for our ſubſiſtence, we quit the ſhip in our boats, and landed in the iſland of Little Davis; after landing we began to build on both our boats, in order to render our paſſage ſafe to Venira, about 9 leagues diſtant. The morning previous to our intention of embarking, a Bermudian privateer of 10 guns, capt. Robinſon, run down and came on ſhore to capt. Neal; and offered every aſſiſtance in his power. With the aſſiſtance of capt. R. and crew. we took from the wreck, her fore and main top maſt rigging, all her ſails, 11 ſix pounders, a new cable, a new hawſer, a kedger anchor, about 20 bolts thin duck, 18 or 20 barrels flour, all damaged and a few other articles. Capt. Neale, with 12 hands beſides the 2d mate, left the iſland of Little Davis, in the long boat, [with the Specie and bills which he had ſaved] for Venira, where he probably arrived in 9 or 10 hours, as he had a fair wind and fine weather; the reſidue of the crew, with the chief and 3d mate, went in the privateer for Tortola, but the capt. humanely landed them all at St. Thomas' (except the chief mate, Mr. J. Edwards, who remained on board the privateer in order to take care of the property) to guard againſt their being preſſed on board the Engliſh ſhips of war at Tortola.

Mr. George Smith from whom we obtained the foregoing particulars, was a mariner on board the Mount Vernon; he arrived yeſterday in a Portſmouth brig from St. Thomas's.

The loſs of the Mount Vernon cannot be attributed to any negligence of her officers or crew; but ſolely to the rapidity of the current. The reef on which ſhe was loſt has been fatal to 4 or 5 ſhips in the courſe of a few years.

FROM EUROPE.

From the Gazette Univerſale.

A paper received from Capt. Wm. Brown, of the Brutus, at Leghorn.

Under Vienna, September 13, we find, the inſpectors of the army by a new appointment were, of the infantry of the Rhine, Marquis Zoph, and of the cavalry, General Dinden. In Italy, of the infantry, General Mirrowſky, and of the cavalry, General Molzen. Commander in the Tyrol was Marquis Hiller. The quarter-maſter in Italy, was General Zach. Commanders in the inſurrection of Hungary, againſt the inſurgents were

the Prince Eſterhaſy, and the Generals Keſpoth, Meſaros, Benjouſky and Spleney, the younger.

Albani, formerly auditor of the Apoſtolical Court, has received the agreeable notice, that his Holineſs has conferred upon him the honours of the cardinalſhip among the firſt promotions. This act has been generally applauded, eſpecially by all who knew his merit, and the talents which he can very advantageouſly employ in the ſervice of the Catholic Church.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 30.

The Ruſſian fleet had entered the Dardanelles upon their return from the Mediterranean into the Black ſea.

BOLOZNO, September 16.

We have now in the Tyrol, 55,000 ſoldiers 85 companies of Rangers, and the people under military diſcipline.

FLORENCE, September 23.

The prizes in painting, Architecture and Sculpture were diſtributed with great pomp. In Sculpture the exhibitions were much applauded.

LEGHORN, September 26.

Among other arrivals is a Daniſh Convoy, the Siren of 40 guns and 286 men with 8 merchant veſſels. They come from Berjen, but had touched at Caglier.

ROME, September 26.

The free trade in Grain, which by a edict has been Granted has had the moſt ſudden and happy effect. The arrival of merchant veſſels at Civitavecchia, at Fiumicino, and Rida Grande has ſupplied our wants and we truſt has deſtroyed the inveterated, obſtinate and ill judged commercial reſtrictions of our Ports.

In the royal edict of Naples is the following 7th article. All the military corps of the city and provinces ſhall have a protector, who ſhall be the royal hereditary prince, and there ſhall be beſides, a commandant inſpector, general, and ſub-inſpectors, which ſhall be the military government of Capua, and the prefidents of the other provinces.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

Arrived, Brig Fair Manhattan, Creed, Kingſton; Sally, Cork, Curracoa; ſch'r Atlanta, Holland, do.

Sloop Mary Ann, Wheelwright, has arrived at St. Vincents.

Schooner Atlanta, Holland, 30 days from Curracoa. Left there, brig Neptune, and ſloop Minerva of this port. Schr. Determined Rover ſailed two days before the Atalanta for this port. Alſo, left there, the brig Sally and ſch'r Polly, for Philadelphia; brig Minerva, of Baltimore, and ſeveral other veſſels, names unknown.

[*Communicated for publication in the Mercantile Advertiſer.*]

By the Right Honorable Lord Hugh Seymour, Vice Admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed and to be employed at and about Jamaica, and the Bahama Iſlands, &c. &c.

All veſſels which arrived at Curracoa previous to the capitulation being ſigned, which added that colony to His Britannic Majeſty's poſſeſſions, are at liberty to clear out with the like articles, and pay the ſame imports as were eſtabliſhed under the Batavian government from the date hereof.

But the veſſels which have arrived ſince that period cannot be deemed entitled to the ſame advantages, and muſt therefore be conſidered ſubject to the Britiſh Laws, and to clear out with ſuch articles only as veſſels from Britiſh ports are permitted to carry.—As a temporary regulation ſuggeſted by juſtice to the captors of the iſland, and to enable the agents employed on their parts to conduct the buſineſs in which they are engaged, with regnlarity—the veſſels now in port muſt, prior to their ſailing, produce a certificate from Benjamin Waterhouſe, eſquire, or Patrick Malony, ſtating that no claim of theirs, as agents exiſt agains the veſſels or perſons about to depart in them.

Given under my hand on board his majeſty's ſhip Amphion, Curracoa Harbour, 30th October, 1800.

(Signed) *A. N. Yates.*

A true copy. *B. H. Phillips.*

I certify that Benjamin Waterhouſe Eſquire one of the Agents mentioned in the notice annexed, informed me that no veſſels would be permitted to depart from this place, previous to their paying a certain ſalvage, demanded by Frederick Watkins Eſq. of his Britanic Majeſty's ſhip Nereide, or lodging ſufficient ſecuriy to wait the determination of a court of Admiralty on the reſpective caſes.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand, and the Seal of my office, at Curracoa, 7th November, 1800.

B. H. Phillips,
Conſul of the United States at Curracoa.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.

In one of our Paris Papers we find the following article:

"*Paris, 15 Venemaire—8th Oct.*

"While the firſt Conſul was at Morfontaine, at the entertainment given by Joſeph Buonaparte to the American Plenipotentiaries, Citizen Cambry, Prefect of the Department of Oiſe, preſented him ſeveral golden medals, which had been lately found by country people in his department. They were concealed in an earthen veſſel, large enough to contain 600,000 livres worth, were perfectly well preſerved, and of various epochs, ſome of them dated from an early period of the Roman Empire, others during the time of the republic.

"The Prefect obſerved to the Conſul that it was difficult to procure theſe medals becauſe the people who found them, were fearful leſt they might be taken from them, as according to the ancient laws of France, all treaſures found in this way belonged of right to the Government—At preſent, replied the firſt Conſul Buonaparte, government will not conteſt the good fortune of a citizen—Beſides, it is neceſſary to uſe every precaution, to prevent theſe medals being melted down into bullion by the country people—buy up then as many as you can—probably added he, after a moment's ſilence, it will be eaſy for you to procure more—I hope it will General anſwered the prefect. On this reply the firſt Conſul advanced towards Mr. Davie, one of the American miniſters and ſaid to him: Theſe Roman medals, Sir, have juſt been found in France, accept and carry them with you to America, ſo that the monuments of the Roman Republic may become pledges of Amity and Union between the Republics of France and the United States.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

MONDAY, Dec. 15.

☞ *As our paper was going to preſs on Saturday, an accident happened which prevented its being publiſhed. We hope our patrons will excuſe its non-appearance that day.*

☞ *Among others, we have to acknowledge a communication under the ſignature of "A." We cannot ſuppoſe that the publication which has produced theſe remarks could poſſibly have the* effect *our correſpondent apprehends, and as to the* motive *that induced its publicity, we can aſſure him it was very different from that which he has aſcribed—but as a diſcuſſion of the ſubject would probably not be productive of any good conſequences, we have, for this reaſon, declined giving a place to his communication. On any other ſubject than the one he has taken up, and which we ſhall avoid in future, we will be thankful for his correſpondence.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

The iſſue of the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, ſo far as it depended upon the individual ſtates, is at length known. Previous to the vote of South-Carolina, which decided the election, the four candidates for thoſe high and important offices, had each 65 votes. The Anti's, from mere accident, had obtained a majority in the legiſlature of that ſtate, and of courſe appointed electors, who beſtowed their ſuffrages on Mr. *Jefferſon* and Col. *Burr*. The whole number of votes will, therefore, on the final count, ſtand thus:

For Col. *Burr*,	73
Mr. *Jefferſon*,	73
Mr. *Adams*,	65
Gen. *Pinckney*.	65

Such then being the fact, on which of the two candidates having the greateſt number of votes, will the Houſe of Repreſentatives, who are conſtitutionally empowered to decide in the event of an equal vote, confer their ſanction?

The choice indeed lies between two evils; but as the Federal Republicans are, under exiſting circumſtances, not only empowered for the reaſons aforeſaid, but actually enabled by their numbers to *make* it, ought they not to chooſe the leaſt?—and if this be the caſe, will they not elect col. Burr as certainly the leaſt phyſical, and moſt probably the ſmalleſt political evil?

Being provided with a complete and elegant aſſortment of New Materials, all manner of Printing—Book Work, Hand Bills, Cards, &c. will be executed at this office with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

The Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requeſted to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a ſtatement of their claims; as the Adminiſtrators are anxious to provide for the diſcharge of them as early as poſſible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

Waſhington Society.

☞ *The Members of the Alexandria Waſhington Society are requeſted to attend an extra meeting of the ſaid Society, at Gadſby's Hotel, on Friday the 19th inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening. Some particular circumſtance having prevented a meeting of the Society on the laſt regular day, it is earneſtly requeſted that the members will be punctual in their attendance.*

By order of the Preſident.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

December 15.

Alexandria Dancing Aſſemblies.

☞ *The Gentlemen of Alexandria are informed that the firſt Aſſembly, for this ſeaſon, will commence on Tueſday evening, the 16th inſtant, at 6 o'clock, at Gadſby's Hotel.*

THE MANAGERS.

December 15.

☞ *The late Patrons of the Mirror are reſpectfully informed that the preſent proprietors do not hold themſelves bound to be anſwerable for any money that may have been paid in advance for that paper, to any of its former owners; but that they ſhall conſider all ſuch as continue their names as Subſcribers, to be reſponſible to them for the amount of their reſpective Subſcriptions from this date.*

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW,

At 10 o'clock, will be offered for ſale at the Vendue-Store,

Rum in hogſheads, French brandy in pipes, Whiſkey in bls. brown Sugar in bls. loaf and lump Sugar in lots, Soap and Candles in boxes—Hardware in boxes, aſſorted; 6d, 8d, 10d and 12d Nails, in caſks; Caſtings; ſome elegant Dining Tables and other Furniture, &c.

Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

Likewiſe, will be rented to the higheſt bidder, for one year from the 28th of November laſt,

That large and elegant three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, corner of Waſhington and Prince ſtreets.

And at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold, at Col. Ramſey's wharf,

The SCHOONER

ELIZA,

On a credit of 3 & 6 months, to ſatisfy wharfage and other charges.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

December 15.

For Sale or Charter,

The SCHOONER

MISSISSIPPI,

750 or 800 barrels burthen, now lying at Merchant's wharf, and ready for ſea.

Wm. HODGSON.

Dec. 15. dtf

JOHN & J. H. TJCKER

HAVE FOR SALE,

At the Store of the late Col. J. Fitzgerald,

Turk's Island and Liverpool } SALT.

Loaf and Muſcovada Sugars,

Coffee and Molaſſes

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, } TEAS.

Madiera, Sherry, St. Lucar, Malaga, Claret, } WINES.

Old Brandy,

Spirits, Whiſkey, &c. &c.

Leather, and a general aſſortment of Ship Chandlery and Carpenter's tools, alſo a few trunks of Iriſh Linens, Muſlins, and Nun's Thread; which they will ſell low for caſh or exchange for counrry produce.—Orders for groceries from town or country punctuaily attended to.

December 10, eod2w.

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, ſecond and coarſe broad and narrow cloths, kerſeymeres, ſwanſdowns, coatings, ſwanſkins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruſſeletts, Iriſh linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worſted hoſe, dimities, checks, ſilks, threads, &c. &c. which will be ſold low for caſh, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

STOLEN

Laſt night out of my waggon, near Gadſby's tavern, one piece of WHITE PLAIDING, 36 yards—whoever delivers the ſame to Robert G. Lampher, near the market-houſe, ſhall receive three dollars reward. BEN. MITCHELL.

Dec. 11. 3td‡

Shreve and Janney,

Have for ſale at thier ſtore, on Union, between Prince and Duke-ſtreets.

Caſtile ſoap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiſkey
Eaſt and Weſt-India ſugar, coffee, &c.
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper aſſorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, aſſorted handſomely, in caſes
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's ſhoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handſome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be ſold low for caſh or country produce.

December 12. eo

A Houſekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Houſekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

TO BE SOLD,

By William Hartſhorne,

On Col. Hoge's Wharf,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Wheat Bran by the quantity,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

☞ Caſh given for Wheat as uſual.

Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eo9t

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 15th December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiſkey in tierces and bls.
Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. caſks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in caſks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting	Broadcloths, Stuffs
Plains	Iriſh Linens
Plaids	Humhums
Duffils	Muſlins
Flannels	Checks
Swanſdown	Shawls
Kerſeymeres	Handkerchiefs
Coating	Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 11. *Auctioneers.*

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dreſſer and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, fourth door ſouth of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the neweſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his Patterns, may be accommodated by ſending a ſervant to his ſhop.

☞ He has for ſale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for the conveyance of paſſengers, from the Point on the South ſide of the Eaſtern Branch, to South Capitol-ſtreet, where every attendance will be given.

December 8. d12t

POST-OFFICE,

Alexandria, 13th Nov. 1800.

THE WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the STAGES.

THE Northern Mail arrives every day, Monday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and cloſes every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and cloſes every day, Saturday excepted, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE,

The following Property:

THREE Lots on the Eaſt ſide of Waſhington-ſtreet, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches dee—One of theſe lots is bounded on the ſouth ſide by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to ſaid alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North ſide of Prince-ſtreet, near the corner of Waſhington-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Waſhington-ſtreet—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the Weſt ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, and 77 feet on the North ſide of Wilkes-ſtreet—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-ſtreet, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the Weſt end of the laſt mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a ſquare, on the Weſt ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, and North ſide of Gibbon-ſtreet. This lot having a ſouth and eaſt front, is valued at 1000 dollars—ſubject to a ground rent of ſeventeen pounds one ſhilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1ſt inſtant.

An acre Lot, or half a ſquare, bounded on the eaſt by Pitt-ſtreet, on the north by Wilkes-ſtreet, and on the weſt by St. Aſaph-ſtreet. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—ſubject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1ſt of 8th month laſt. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To ſave trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in ſix months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31ſt of next month. Thoſe who chooſe to make an offer for any of thoſe lots will pleaſe to ſend their terms ſealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outſide an offer for William Hartſhorne's lots. The higheſt offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not leſs than five dollars for each of the ſmall lots to be received as an offer, nor leſs than ten dollars for the larger, or two laſt mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the ſame price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the ſecond payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the ſum remaining due.

On the 31ſt of the 12th month next, the ſeveral offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the preſence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as chooſe to attend, when the firſt payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the ſeller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will ſhew it to thoſe who may pleaſe to call at his ſtore.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiſer.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *ſugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh, or upon credit, or take in exchange for theſe lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

WAY & GROFF,

PRINTERS,

North E-Street, near the General Poſt-Office, City of Waſhington,

HAVE connected the Book-Binding with the Printing Buſineſs; both of which they will execute with neatneſs and expedition.

One or two young men, Printers, and one young man, Book-Binder, will meet with employment, by application as above.

Alſo, one or two active Lads will be taken as apprentices to either of the ſaid branches of buſineſs.

November 26, 1800.

War Department,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments, in the ſervice of the United States, are informed, that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were conſumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who continue to deſire to be conſidered as candidates will ſee the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA:

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.